





# WHAT ABOUT THE WORKING GIRL?

(Continued from 1st page.)

Twenty-one meals every week for two-thirty-five or two-fifty. If the meals cost ten cents each, we'll have a few cents over for times when we're extra hungry. Or we could have fifteen cent dinners. But breakfasts have got to stay at ten cents or below, you bet."

"Maybe," returned Hazel, who appeared healthy and whose expenditure for clothes and amusements had never reached anything like so large a sum as two dollars a week. "We won't need so much for clothes."

Minnie regarded her scornfully. "You wait and see," she admonished. Another thing which she had no right to expect happened to Hazel: she got work at Minnie's place for six a week. It was a factory; but she and Minnie were employed in the offices where they did clerical work, and it was better than going into a department store.

They inquired, vainly, among their fellow-employees about rooms to rent; scanned advertising columns, and visited a variety of lodgings all distinguished by dirt and smells, but differing in such details as price of room, extra charge for use of kitchen stove, and so on. Finally they decided to take a room far out, in one of the newer buildings which, if they smelled of the present tenants' uncleanness, at least did not cherish the smells of uncounted past inhabitants. This meant a 40 minute ride, night and morning, in a jammed elevated car which was invariably full when the girls got in, so that they had to sway, strap-hanging, for both prelude and postlude to their day's work which kept them almost constantly on their feet.

However, they got a decent little room, with a fairly comfortable bed, for ten dollars a month; and their landlady was kind about letting them boil their coffee on her gas-stove in the mornings and selling them a penny's worth of milk from her own supply. They brought rolls in with them when they came home at night, and sometimes a couple of eggs or apples. This kept their breakfast cost down to about five cents each, on an average. At noon they could go to a bakery lunch-room and have coffee and rolls, or coffee and pie, or coffee and doughnuts, for 10 cents. The coffee was invariably, and usually what went with it was a sweet something far from filling. At night they were voraciously hungry, and the temptation to spend more than they could afford had to be fought down almost every dinner-hour.

Hazel was a little slow in acquainting herself to the new surroundings when a dinner failed to fill her, she went recklessly on and ate another nickel's worth. Minnie's scorn of this improvidence had less effect than Minnie's exemplification of the other course: Minnie was able to "blow herself" to an enormous bunch of new hair which had transformed her from what she called a "back number" to "something dead well." Hazel watched the transformation at home; she watched its effect among their fellow-workers; she tried the hair on her own head, and was fascinated by what the mirror showed her. Then, moved by Minnie's sudden bloom into "style," and by the manner she put on along with the new hair, a youth in their department asked Minnie to a dance. At once, Hazel's attitude toward her stomach changed, and she began to regard its demands respectfully.

Meanwhile, Minnie's head was causing complications. He called one evening to see her after the dance. It was a relay evening. The parlor of their landlady's flat, which served also as sleeping-room for her two school-girl daughters, was in use; the school-girls were entertaining some school-boys. Minnie took her young man into her room. In a few minutes the landlady knocked peremptorily at the door. When it was opened, she stepped inside and closed the door behind her.

"I can't have nothing like this in my house," she declared with virtuous indignation. "I got my girls to go to school, and anyway I'm respectable body myself, and, even if I wasn't, the other tenants would be sure to make trouble if they knew I let to girls that ain't particular."

Minnie's cheeks bloomed, and her eyes flashed fire. "You ain't any more respectable than I am!" she cried. "I can't entertain my company in the parlor when it's full of kids."

"On ain't payin' rent for no parlor," the landlady retorted. "It belongs to my family."

"Well, then, I guess I can have who I want in the room I am payin' rent for."

"Not in my house, you can't!"

"Can't I? Well, so long as I'm behavin' myself, I don't take no sass from you nor the likes of you. We'll move tomorrow."

"You're lucky I don't make you move tonight," was the parting shot of the landlady.

"Say!" burst from the young man, when the invader had departed; "you got spunk; you're a dandy!"

So Minnie was mollified. She had not lost her young man.

Minnie hired a room in a lodging-house whose keeper assured her: "What ain't none of my business I don't see." This soon became evident.

The moved in the evening. The new room was not inviting, but they thought that perhaps they could make it a little more so. At any rate, it offered "freedom," and to girls looking for mates that seemed worth any price. There were other girl roomers; and it was not long before Minnie and Hazel had to admit, between themselves, that "things were kind of queer."

Minnie's young man friend who had been attracted by her "bun" of hair, and aroused to enthusiasm by her defiance of conventions, jumped to the not unnatural conclusion that Minnie had no scruples of any kind. He gave Hazel half a dollar one evening when he was calling, and said: "Here, kiddo, chase yourself."

Surmising a proposal of marriage, Hazel reluctantly withdrew. She went alone to a nickel theater, wandered about the streets for an hour or so, then returned to their room. Entering cautiously, she heard Minnie sobbing. "He—got fresh," was Minnie's anguished reply to her entreaties. "An' when I said I wasn't that kind of a girl, he was mad and told me I was playing him for a fool."

Minnie cried all night. She was desolated by the loss of her young man. As soon as they could, she and Hazel moved. This time they avoided unquivering landladies, and deliberately bound themselves to entertain no men in their room. "I don't care," Minnie said. "The kind of a fellow I want is the kind I wouldn't want to know I lived like this, anyway. If he's any good, he can find places to take me to when he wants to enjoy my society. What we gotta do, though, if we want to be taken around by fellows that ain't afraid to spend, is to get ourselves some clothes, so a swell fellow won't be ashamed to be seen with us."

To this end, they took the least desirable room on their list of possibilities, because they could get it for two dollars a week. The woman of whom they rented had a sickly baby that cried almost incessantly, and a husband who drank with nearly the same persistence. But the place was within walking distance of their work, not a short walk, but still it could be done—and they could spend on clothes just as large a part of five dollars weekly as they could induce their stomachs to do without.

The best compromise they could make with their stomachs did not leave them quite three dollars a week for clothes. Of course they did their own washing and semi-occasional ironing for the former they had to buy nappies soap, because only cold water was available; for the privilege of doing a bit of the latter at the landlady's range on Sunday mornings, they paid a dime. Their daily and Sunday newspaper which—obedient to one of the wisest of her instincts—is among the last things a working girl will deny herself cost them 10 cents weekly. They limited their indulgence in nickel shows to two a week; their candy allowance to rare half-pounds from the five-and-ten-cent stores; their carfare to nothing at all. Yet the clothes funds grew slowly—very slowly.

By the time I get me a suit, or a ulster, and a good hat, the shoes'll be frights," Minnie wailed.

Minnie's weekly earnings of \$12.00 and girls who work in the factories is \$4.62 for the first year and \$5.34 for the second year.

The average weekly earnings of women and girls who work in the factories is \$4.62 for the first year and \$5.34 for the second year.

The new clothes were turned over to them on Friday evening, and worn to work on Saturday—with effect electrical: two of the best-looking fellows in the malling cage asked Minnie and Hazel to go to supper with them that evening "and take in a show."

"You see," said Minnie when they were back in their little room at midnight, "what a difference a few good clothes make!"

The attentions of the young men continued—not often to the extent of supper and 20-cent shows, for the girls earned only \$12 a week, and they knew nothing of such self-denying frugalities as Minnie and Hazel practiced; but often to the extent of nickel shows and sometimes to the extent of a Saturday night dance. But it was impossible to stay longer than an hour at a moving-picture show; the November nights were far too chill to permit of much comfort out of doors.

When Joe and Walter took them to a nickel show, and they were out in the street again at 8:30, there was just one place, or one kind of place, that the boys knew of where they could go: into the back or side room of some saloon. If they went to a soda fountain they were expected to drink hurriedly and give place to others. But in one of those "family" rooms, reached through the "ladies' entrance," they could have a table for quite a while for the price of four beers.

The girls did not touch the beer at first. Later, to avoid "bein' kidded," they drank a little.

Their semi-starved bodies responded pleasantly to the least bit of alcoholic stimulant; the glow felt wonderfully good to them; and by and by they craved it—found themselves looking forward to "a glass of something" when their day's work was done.

Two dollars a week went regularly and quite ungrudgingly to Weffer; and things were going very well indeed, according to the girls' idea of things, when the business of the year, January slump and Minnie and Hazel were both "laid off."

Things were dull everywhere. There is always room at the top, but seldom at the bottom for all who crowd there with their meager efficiency. Minnie and Hazel were totally unskilled.

So Minnie and Hazel stumbled, more and more despairingly on; hunting for work as best they knew how to hunt, and picking up what few crumbs of information they could get about the labor situation from other girls.

Joe and Walter "staked" them to a dinner now and then; the landlady was willing to wait as long as seemed any hope of the girls getting work and paying her up—but if she let their debt grow too huge, the probability of their ever discharging it would be remote; and she, poor creature, had her main subsistence off what they paid her. Quite promptly, on the failure of their weekly payment, Weffer's collector came, employing the time-honored method of "hawling out"

system in America brought on the "irrepressible conflict." The systems of chattel slavery and wage slavery clashed, then struggled for the mastery, then struggled for existence. This—and not "Uncle Tom's Cabin," nor William Lloyd Garrison, nor the Republican party, nor the moral protest of the North against human slavery—was the main cause that inevitably led to the great Civil war. This death grapple of irreconcilable interests is clearly analyzed by Mr. Simons.

Just so the result of the conflict, according to Simons, was determined by economic causes. "The Civil war was decided by the clash of the exploding powder and the hand of fate and the sword of fate."

Equally illuminating is the chapter on Reconstruction—a subject whose main facts are very skillfully dodged by other American historians. It is a pity that Mr. Simons has dealt so briefly with subsequent events. The rise of the American labor movement is only outlined. Perhaps Mr. Simons at some time will expand this part of his work and bring it down to the present time.

Every American citizen should have this book in his library. It will give him much information which he cannot find elsewhere without hunting up the original sources. It will shed a clearer light on American history and give suggestions for many new ideas. The book can be obtained at the Brisbane Hall bookstore.

MILWAUKEE "REDEEMED" Is the American people a "ass"? Some people seem to think so. Especially those editorial writers who point with pride to the fact that in the two-year term of the last administration the old municipal abuses were not reformed. But the administration did more for popular government in two years than all other administrations did in ten years. And it was only beaten by a combination of Democratic and Republican bosses backed by the Milwaukee public service corporations. Socialism and in votes this year and it is far from being dead in Milwaukee. —St. Louis Mirror.

THE COAL-BLACK VAMPIRE. (With apologies to Rudyard Kipling and every body else.) A fool there was and he dug a hole, Even you and I. And he hid in the hole on a slippery pole And worked like the dickens digging coal, Even you and I.

He struggled away till the work was done, Even you and I. And found when 'twas over he had dug a ton And he poked proudly to what he had won, Even you and I.

He brought the coal to the light of day, Even you and I. He listened in earnest and heard the boss say, "I'll give you a sou'welder for your pay," Even you and I.

And it wasn't the work, and it wasn't the sweat, That made the fellow so, That made him say, "I'm a great big clump," Even you and I.

So what did he do when the truth he found? Even you and I. Why, he went and sold his hole in the ground, And dug out a ton and a pound, Even you and I.

And it isn't the pig who that makes us mad, And fumes and fret and rage, It's the coal-burned fool who dug that hole, And keeps on going and digging coal, For a vampire that doesn't give a damn for his soul, Even you and I.

—Ed. C. Wright, in International Socialist (Australia).

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## Capitalist Politics in Wisconsin

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD

An effort is being made to stampede the voters of Wisconsin this year, and round them up in the Democratic corral, using the income tax as a bogey for the scare and the houn' dog of Champ Clark for the drive.

One or two things should be borne in mind by the voters in acting on their impulses to smash the income tax. One thing is the fact that the people of Wisconsin approved a constitutional amendment providing for the income tax which made the enactment of the law possible, and that it is not likely that any party will dare to wipe this law off the statute books entirely.

The second thing is this: that while the "progress-if" Republicans frankly aimed to take another piece out of the pockets of the poorer classes, and argued that "the poor man ought to pay a part of the expense of the government," they did not lay a very heavy burden of income tax upon any one class. While they frankly intended to secure the most of the revenue from the smaller payments, the principal burden arises from the fact that it is necessary to "get a lawyer" in order to fill out the blanks furnished by the income tax assessor.

It was natural enough that they should do this, inasmuch as most of the legislature is made up of lawyers. If the people of Wisconsin will send fewer lawyers to the legislature, and be

more careful to pick good lawyers when they do send them, it will be a better thing for the state. Good lawyers cannot as a rule afford to spend their time in the legislature at the salary of \$300 for two years of service. An honest attorney general, and the services of the legislative reference library will give the legislature about all the legal advice they need. Of the two, the latter will be the more disinterested and reliable, judging by recent experience.

Let the voters bear in mind that the income tax should be levied only upon UNEARNED INCOME, and the matter becomes simple. Then a simple declaration by the ordinary man that his only income is from the labor of his hands and brain will answer the whole purpose. A statement of income from property or special privileges of any kind would be the only complicated thing required, and those required to make it could afford to hire the lawyer.

An income tax, levied upon the incomes derived from the labor of other folks, should be placed for keeps upon the law books of Wisconsin—at least until the matter is adequately taken care of by the federal income tax.

There is only one party which has seen clearly in this matter, and that is the Social-Democratic party. And this party will not be stampeded, either by the unconstructed democratic office-seekers, or by the Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses Progressives in the Republican ranks.

the place is being closed. She let all the girls go yesterday. Miss Clark intends to remain in the house until June 14. The property belongs to her, she said, and in a few days it will be disposed of.

Apinmate of the resort at 606 River street called upon Mr. Zabel this morning and said that she is returning to her parents' home. She complained that her clothing and other belongings have been withheld by the resort keeper because of her indebtedness. After her three months' stay in the resort this inmate finds herself without money and indebted to the keeper. Mr. Zabel issued an order that the keeper return the girl's property.

**Second Hand Men Gaid.**

Furniture dealers, it is said, are reaping profitable harvests. They are buying up at greatly reduced prices magnificent sets of furniture that are said to have cost hundreds of dollars.

One furniture man called on the district attorney and asked for permission to buy a resort keeper's furniture. He was told that it is not illegal to buy a keeper's furnishings. He went off saying he was surely going to get a great bargain.

Mayor G. A. Bading's fellow doctors, members of the Milwaukee County Medical society, turned him down in his stand on child welfare Friday night at a meeting in the Public Museum, although the mayor appeared in person to advocate his stand. By a vote of 22 to 18, the society adopted a resolution endorsing the minority report of the joint committee on judiciary and health, which does not limit the choice of a director of child welfare work to a licensed physician. Following an explanation of the work of the child welfare commission, by Secretary Wilbur C. Phillips, the society also endorsed by a unanimous vote the work which the commission had done.

The mayor, however, was given a sop in the adoption of a resolution reiterating the opposition of the society to the appointment of Health Commissioner Kraft. The resolution was submitted by Dr. A. W. Gray, who voted against the mayor's child welfare stand. But it was introduced by request of the mayor himself.

**Elmergreen Is Buffeted.**

The only person to come actively to the aid of the mayor was Dr. Ralph Elmergreen, a "non-partisan" of the first water, and he was anything but cordially received by the other physicians. Dr. Elmergreen attempted to argue that socialists were permitted to come to the fore, doctors would soon be reduced to the positions of handy men to the socialists, whereupon one of the medical men present cried, "Oh, rats!" After wandering around in a field of words for a few moments more, Elmergreen said:

"I haven't much more to add."

"Thank the Lord!" said another physician with a gasp of relief.

**Phillips Tails of Work.**

Mr. Phillips outlined the recommendations in the forthcoming child welfare report so far as they related to the medical society. These recommendations call for the appointment of two committees by the society, one to study the problems of child feeding and those questions of the care of mother and child following childbirth; the other, to be a committee of obstetricians, to study the problems relating to the care of mother and child during and previous to childbirth. It was recommended that the first committee seek to obtain a central infants' hospital, and the second a central lying-in hospital. The two committees jointly were to get up a set of instructions to mothers on the care of themselves and their babies, to be printed in various languages and distributed through the

health department; and also to prepare a lecture with lantern slides on the same subject to be given throughout the city.

The referendum of the members of the Social-Democratic party, just closed, resulted in the piling of the following names in the field as the candidates of the party in the fall elections:

County clerk, Martin Plehn; treasurer, Charles V. Schmidt; sheriff, Edmund T. Melms; clerk of the courts, Dr. W. C. Young; register of deeds, Jacob Huicker; district attorney, Win C. Zabel.

Congressman in Fourth district, Winfield R. Gaylord, and in the Fifth Congressional district, Victor L. Berger.

While the official canvass has not been made, the returns are as given.

The remainder of the ticket, including the legislative candidates and the coroner, will be announced later, that part of the referendum having been extended until July 1.

Oscar M. Fritz was on Monday named circuit judge by Gov. McGovern to succeed the late Judge Warren D. Tarrant.

This appointment was made after a most careful consideration of various persons who were suggested to the governor. Among those whose names were connected with the possibility of appointment were Theodore Knoesche, Walter D. Corrigan, Walter H. Bender, Christian Doerfer.

It has been pointed out that the governor seriously considered the justice of giving proper recognition to the Social-Democrats in the making of this appointment, and that the name of a prominent Socialist lawyer was considered in the councils that were held.

The fact that the term of this judgeship expires next spring had something to do with the attitude of the various attorneys who were approached, and the final selection of Mr. Fritz is a testimony to the belief that he is not only capable of filling the position but is also well and favorably enough known to stand a strong chance of carrying the election for his position next spring.

Mayor Bading's stand on the child welfare commission has received an assault from another source. The board of managers of the National Congress of Mothers yesterday prepared an open letter to the public condemning the administration's stand in trying to abolish the child welfare commission as it is, and the attempt to change the system of conducting the work in the face of the success which the commission has had in its short period of existence.

The resolution appropriating \$600 from the water fund for band concerts in Kilbourn park was vetoed Friday by Mayor Bading, in accordance with his announcement that he would have strictly to the letter of the law. The leader pointed out editorially that this appropriation was in the same category as the proposed appropriation for a sane fourth, which the "non-partisans" refused to pass on the ground of illegality, and the mayor's announcement followed.

**WALL STREET, AMERICA.**

Our country, it is of thee,  
Where we are always free  
To graft and steal,  
To get the working man  
To mind our iron rule,  
To work just as a fool  
And never equal.

Let music swell the breeze,  
We'll do as we please,  
The biggest band of fools  
Our congressmen are too.

They're just like working mules,  
The rights are on the bum,  
We've got them all run down  
To our great land.

## Emimently Capitalistic

It isn't that Taft is a mean man, or dishonest, but simply that his ideas have hardened in a certain class mould. He has never had to work for a living in the vulgar sense, his association has always been with the rich and powerful, and as a matter of course he has taken their point of view.

As Taft and his friends see it, the propertied class bears the same relation to the working class that the ancient manor lord bore to his tenantry. Just as the burlesque master felt it his duty to see that his retainers had food and clothes and shelter, so does Taft feel that the propertied class has similar responsibilities to its dependents.

In other words, Taft has no conception of democracy, but honestly believes in a sort of benevolent aristocracy. He is utterly unable to grasp the democratic theory that the worker has rights as well as the man who lives him the work. In his scheme of things, justice is not horizontal in its operation; but something that pours down from above. And balancing his instincts on that, the propertied class shall be just as generous there is equal insistence that the working class shall be properly humble and grateful for all favors received.

Right here there is a chance to put a finger on the cause of American unrest. The theory is dedicated to the proposition that all men are free and equal and that there is dignity in labor. The assumption that material possessions are entitled to certain privileges and exemptions is a denial of this theory. And with specific application to the Taft idea Abraham Lincoln said these words: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

So, even did the propertied class treat the working class with all the charity, generosity, and consideration in the world, the pretence of superiority is opposed to democracy and the spirit of our institutions. And when the working class is not treated generously and charitably, and sees wealth accumulated while they starve and struggle, how much less chance is there for peace and contentment?

We may boggle over the thing as we will, and hang to traditions and prejudices, but until justice is equal—until class lines are abolished—until human rights are given the same importance as property rights—our national life is going to be given over to fevers, violence and festering hatreds.

Bryan has coined the phrase, "put the man above the dollar," and it is discussing this phrase that Taft most clearly proves his inability to grasp democratic truths. He sneers at it and indignantly adds, "as if the preservation of property rights had some other purpose than the assistance to and the uplifting of human rights."

This is not true. History disproves the assertion at every point. Our laws grew out of custom, as the late F. C. Gooding Carter so admirably set forth in his books, and in that early custom property rights were established long before human rights were even considered. Follow the law down through the centuries and it will be found that murder was only punishable by death while theft meant death.

The cave men, even, knew all about property rights, but it was not until Magna Charta that civilization granted the right of trial by jury. Protection against theft was granted from time immemorial, but the right to vote was based on a property qualification in this very country until 1842.

We do not have to delve into ancient history, however, for such facts, but only need to go back to our own "frontier days," or the life of the mining camps. To kill a man was not the unforgivable sin at all, but to steal something was the cardinal crime. The "bad man" could shoot a man down with impunity, but if he stole that man's horse, the entire community joined in hounding him.

All through the ages and down to 1832 stealing was punishable by mutilation or hanging; yet slavery continued until 1863, and even now the cotton mills of the South and the woolen mills of the North are working children to disease and death. That American property interests in Mexico are imperiled is considered cause for the American intervention and war, yet 20,000 American citizens are in danger of their lives in Mexico, and the nearest approach to "American intervention" is a congressional probe.

Trace the progress of civilization, and you will find that property rights have always come first in the making of laws, and that consideration of human rights has been a slow, painful process. What more natural, as a matter of fact? Property rights are elemental—animal fight to protect their food or lair—while appreciation of human rights is acquired, and only comes with growth in fraternity and morality.—The Doover News.

## Pennsylvania

Comrade Edward Hayden, who is on an organizing tour of Armstrong and Clarion counties, is meeting with great success along the line. His reports favorable audience and great enthusiasm. Comrade Hayden wishes to make use of this column to thank the following comrades for the aid and the way they received him: Comrade Zeidler of Templeton, Jack Solana of Morgantown, Andrew Bush of River, and Ed McLean of Oakland. He also wishes to thank all the comrades for the way in which they stood by him.

Local Montgomery county will hold their annual picnic at Historic Valley Forge on July 13. This will be a real picnic and the committee will serve (unmade). A general invitation is extended to all Socialist organizations that can co-operate with us. The regular quarterly county conference will be held at the nearest approach to "American intervention" is a congressional probe.

Trace the progress of civilization, and you will find that property rights have always come first in the making of laws, and that consideration of human rights has been a slow, painful process. What more natural, as a matter of fact? Property rights are elemental—animal fight to protect their food or lair—while appreciation of human rights is acquired, and only comes with growth in fraternity and morality.—The Doover News.

Comrades throughout the state are again requested to send in items of interest to the Pennsylvania state office, for publication in this column. This column is for our use and we should take advantage of the opportunity.

Comrade J. C. Young's dates are as follows: June 11 to 20, in Westmoreland county; June 21 to 24, in Luzerne county; June 25 to 28, in Wayne county; June 29 to July 2, in Berks county; July 3 to 6, in Schuylkill county; July 7 to 10, in Lehigh county; July 11 to 14, in Northampton county; July 15 to 18, in Lancaster county; July 19 to 22, in York county; July 23 to 26, in Adams county; July 27 to 30, in Dauphin county; August 1 to 4, in Cumberland county; August 5 to 8, in Franklin county; August 9 to 12, in Perry county; August 13 to 16, in Union county; August 17 to 20, in Mifflin county; August 21 to 24, in Juniata county; August 25 to 28, in Snyder county; August 29 to September 1, in Clearfield county; September 2 to 5, in Elk county; September 6 to 9, in Cameron county; September 10 to 13, in Carbon county; September 14 to 17, in Pocono county; September 18 to 21, in Monroe county; September 22 to 25, in Wayne county; September 26 to 29, in Berks county; September 30 to October 3, in Schuylkill county; 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September 1 to 4, in Snyder county; September 5 to 8, in Clearfield county; September 9 to 12, in Elk county; September 13 to 16, in Cameron county; September 17 to 20, in Carbon county; September 21 to 24, in Pocono county; September 25 to 28, in Monroe county; September 29 to October 2, in Wayne county; October 3 to 6, in Berks county; October 7 to 10, in Schuylkill county; October 11 to 14, in Lehigh county; October 15 to 18, in Northampton county; October 19 to 22, in Lancaster county; October 23 to 26, in York county; October 27 to 30, in Adams county; October 31 to November 3, in Dauphin county; November 4 to 7, in Cumberland county; November 8 to 11, in Franklin county; November 12 to 15, in Perry county; November 16 to 19, in Union county; November 20 to 23, in Mifflin county; November 24 to 27, in Juniata county; November 28 to 31, in Snyder county; December 1 to 4, in Clearfield county; December 5 to 8, in Elk county; December 9 to 12, in Cameron county; December 13 to 16, in Carbon county; December 17 to 20, in Pocono county; December 21 to 24, in Monroe county; December 25 to 28, in Wayne county; December 29 to January 1, in Berks county; January 2 to 5, in Schuylkill county; January 6 to 9, in Lehigh county; January 10 to 13, in Northampton county; January 14 to 17, in Lancaster county; January 18 to 21, in York county; January 22 to 25, in Adams county; January 26 to 29, in Dauphin county; January 30 to February 2, in Cumberland county; February 3 to 6, in Franklin county; February 7 to 10, in Perry county; February 11 to 14, in Union county; February 15 to 18, in Mifflin county; February 19 to 22, in Juniata county; February 23 to 26, in Snyder county; February 27 to 29, in Clearfield county; March 1 to 4, in Elk county; March 5 to 8, in Cameron county; March 9 to 12, in Carbon county; March 13 to 16, in Pocono county; March 17 to 20, in Monroe county; March 21 to 24, in Wayne county; March 25 to 28, in Berks county; March 29 to 31, in Schuylkill county; April 1 to 4, in Lehigh county; April 5 to 8, in Northampton county; April 9 to 12, in Lancaster county; April 13 to 16, in York county; April 17 to 20, in Adams county; April 21 to 24, in Dauphin county; April 25 to 28, in Cumberland county; April 29 to May 3, in Franklin county; May 4 to 7, in Perry county; May 8 to 11, in Union county; May 12 to 15, in Mifflin county; May 16 to 19, in Juniata county; May 20 to 23, in Snyder county; May 24 to 27, in Clearfield county; May 28 to 31, in Elk county; June 1 to 4, in Cameron county; June 5 to 8, in Carbon county; June 9 to 12, in Pocono county; June 13 to 16, in Monroe county; June 17 to 20, in Wayne county; June 21 to 24, in Berks county; June 25 to 28, in Schuylkill county; June 29 to July 2, in Lehigh county; July 3 to 6, in Northampton county; July 7 to 10, in Lancaster county; July 11 to 14, in York county; July 15 to 18, in Adams county; July 19 to 22, in Dauphin county; July 23 to 26, in Cumberland county; July 27 to 30, in Franklin county; July 31 to August 3, in Perry county; August 4 to 7, in Union county; August 8 to 11, in Mifflin county; August 12 to 15, in Juniata county; August 16 to 19, in Snyder county; August 20 to 23, in Clearfield county; August 24 to 27, in Elk county; August 28 to 31, in Cameron county; September 1 to 4, in Carbon county; September 5 to 8, in Pocono county; September 9 to 12, in Monroe county; September 13 to 16, in Wayne county; September 17 to 20, in Berks county; September 21 to 24, in Schuylkill county; September 25 to 28, in Lehigh county; September 29 to October 2, in Northampton county; October 3 to 6, in Lancaster county; October 7 to 10, in York county; October 11 to 14, in Adams county; October 15 to 18, in Dauphin county; October 19 to 22, in Cumberland county; October 23 to 26, in Franklin county; October 27 to 30, in Perry county; October 31 to November 3, in Union county; November 4 to 7, in Mifflin county; November 8 to 11, in Juniata county; November 12 to 15, in Snyder county; November 16 to 19, in Clearfield county; November 20 to 23, in Elk county; November 24 to 27, in Cameron county; November 28 to 31, in Carbon county; December 1 to 4, in Pocono county; December 5 to 8, in Monroe county; December 9 to 12, in Wayne county; December 13 to 16, in Berks county; December 17 to 20, in Schuylkill county; December 21 to 24, in Lehigh county; December 25 to 28, in Northampton county; December 29 to January 1, in Lancaster county; January 2 to 5, in York county; January 6 to 9, in Adams county; January 10 to 13, in Daup



